

GEN. THOMAS—THE NATION IN MOURNING—
PERSONAL NOTES—THE ARMY OF THE CUM-
BERLAND—HIS LETTER TO THE TENNESSEE
LEGISLATURE—FIDELITY IN SERVICE—
TASTE AND TASTE—HIS MODESTY, ETC.

We are sorry to mention a trivial exception to the general tone of the press in its comments on the death of Gen. Thomas—an exception which gives emphasis to the rule. A few of the utterly irreconcilable Rebel editors of the South, cannot forgive the General for the fact that, being a Virginian by birth, he was true to the Government which he served as an officer of its regular army. In one or two such instances he is spoken of with bitterness and excessive rancor.

GEN. THOMAS AND THE REBELS. FROM A LETTER TO THE LEGISLATURE OF TENNESSEE.—The following letter, written by the late President Grant Gen. Thomas was stationed in Tennessee. During the reconstruction of that State and subsequent years, he was concerned with a firm hand and never interfering uselessly, but always protecting all citizens and preserving the peace. His course was so impartial and just that only the bitterest Rebels found fault with him; the proposition to remove his portrait from the State Library obtained the support of no considerable number of the Democratic members of the Legislature. That proposition brought from the General the following characteristic letter. The severe rebuke elicited an apologetic explanation from the man who offered the resolution and others interested in the Rebel cause. The General's explanation was that the whole matter was a joke of a single number, who wished to satirize certain falsely economic measures before the Legislature. Whatever the pretended motive, the offering of such a resolution and its acceptance by the members without an expression of shame and indignation, was insulting to Gen. Thomas, and his spirited letter is an honorable part of his record.

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THOMAS' APPEARANCE—IMPASSIVE MANNER—SINGLER.
Geo. Thomas was nearly six feet high, of large frame, and an imposing stature. His limbs were massive. He possessed a firm mouth, a square jaw, and a steady blue eye. He was habitually grave. He was seldom known to smile. Yet, though serious and undemonstrative, he was mild, and kind, and amiable in his actions. He often seemed cold and unresponsive, but certainly as careless about his own life as he was of the lives of his fellow creatures. After the battle of Chickamauga, and when he must have been pretty well convinced that he had no chance of escape, he lay down on his back, with his hands clasped in prayer, and he sat half an hour drinking coffee, and did not once allude to the fight. No one would have known that he was in any danger. He was shot while he was in a nearly a motion, heedless of bullets, occasionally round off continuance by the success of one of his misadventures.

ITS PERSONAL INCIDENTS AND SCENES.

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The *Times* correspondent thus describes the prisoners stood erect in a firm and lofty attitude, a portly man with a round face, with a broad square jaw, with raised eyebrows, good straight features, with profusion of hair on his lip and chin, of a military cut, waving the check bare to the ears. His complexion was a yellowish brown, his eyes were small, his nostrils were wide, his cheeks were hollow, as if with recent care, and his beard naturally of a deep black, was slightly grizzled as he was an old man. The hair behind the temples was thinning, and the hair behind the temples was thinning, but all that the military covers was almost entirely bald. On the whole he was a fine, manly countenance, but the expression of his face was one of sadness, unredeemed by either tenderness or intelligence.

A SCENE WITH M. GROUSSET.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* narrates that M. Paschal Grousset, a well-known *Marseillaise* writer, was brought up in custody of two French soldiers, before the President of the Republic, to demand of the Government. He was well dressed in black frock-coat, black tie, etc., but the moment he began to speak he began to *faire de la politique*. Being asked by the President, "What is the object of your mission?" in relation of the prisoner's, he replied, "The mother of a accused had so many poisonous that it is very likely it may be related to him" (*la mère du Sieur Bismarck est peut-être empoisonnée*). The President, who was not far from the Procureur-General immediately rose and demanded that such insults to the Court should not be tolerated. But the President's warning had not much effect.

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Then comes forward a tall, well built man, with long straight, black hair flowing back, after the manner of a knight of old. His features are very pale, but full of life and vigor. His eyes, somewhat sunken, are piercing. A black mustache hangs over his well shaped mouth. Every temper and cold, cruel resolution is written on his handsome features. This is M. Paul de Cassignan, reforming agent, and the man who, of the most ablest duelist of our day. He has no such to tell, excepting as to that point which now he wishes to hint at more serious aspect the blow. He explains, however, a mystery that has perplexed many of our readers, and which he intelligently and judiciously solves. M. de Cassignan admits that he lent the aid of his brilliant pen to his friend the Prince, in composing the clever letter.

THE QUESTION OF A BLOW.

The Times correspondent says: The great point at issue was the alleged blow in the face which the Prince is alleged to have received at the hands of the Duke of Angoulême, after the encounter. Many of the Prince's friends, and, on receiving tidings of the occurrence, had hastened to the house at Angoulême and seen him in the afternoon.

description of the mark in question. It was red; it was black

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, APRIL 11, 1897.

Mr. MORTON (Rep., Ind.) presented a memorial from prominent members of the Orthodox Society of Friends of Indiana, setting forth that the Society has since 1867, carried on a missionary work among the Shawnee Indians, and that the lands occupied in the work now amounted to 520 acres, and were worth about \$15,000 or \$20,000, and asking that the money be expended for the land, that they might continue their missionary work upon it.

Mr. FENTON (Rep., N. Y.)—To provide for an American Line of Mail and Emigrant Passenger Steamships between New-York and Copenhagen and other Scandinavian ports.

Mr. RAMSEY (Rep., Minn.)—To continue the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroads across the Territory of Dakota to Yankton, and for continuing the land grants in aid of the same.

Mr. WILLIAMS (Rep., Oregon)—To disapprove of a report of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Idaho, dated January 1, 1892, and for other purposes.

Mr. CORBETT (Rep., Oregon)—For a survey of the Columbia River in the State of Oregon and Washington.

At 1 o'clock the Senate took up
THE GEORGIA BILL.
Mr. STEWART (Rep., Nev.) moved to strike out the
Bingham amendment.
Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) offered an amendment
authorizing the continuation of the present Legislature
for two years from its reorganization in January last,
provided the clause of the State Constitution on the sub-
ject shall never be exercised to extend any official term
beyond the regular constitutional period, and the Legis-
lature to consent to this condition before the act shall
take effect.
Mr. WILLEY (Rep., W. Va.) said the attempt to thro-

Mr. SAUTSBURY (Dem., Del., in reply to a reference by Mr. Stewart to the "Ku-Klux Klan," said there was one thing he would like to see before he died, and that was a "Ku-Klux Klan." Whenever party interest was to be sacrificed wherever it was necessary, in the language of Senator Stewart, to make a "Republican State," then the Radical newspapers were filled with the most horrible accounts of the bloody deeds and terrible threats of the awful Ku-Klux Klan. He would like to know more of this convenient class, who appeared and disappeared in the South for the purpose of supplying political arguments for a party.

After some further discussion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

Mr. KNAPP (Rep., N. Y.)—To protect patentees and the public against unlawful claims.

Mr. CHURCHILL (Rep., N. Y.)—To provide for the collection and publication of commercial coastwise statistics.

Mr. MCNEIL (Rep., Penn.)—To equalize the salaries of United States Judges in the Eastern and Western Divisions.

Mr. ROOTS (Rep., Ark.)—Granting lands to the Kansas City and Memphis Railroad Company, with provision of a railroad to Helena, Ark.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE (Rep., Iowa)—To equalize the bounties paid to soldiers.

Mr. AXTELL (Dem., Cal.)—Granting right of way over the public lands to the Yosemite Turnpike Company.

Mr. WILSON (Dem., Minn.)—Various resolutions of the Minnesota Legislature in favor of reduction of postage rates between the United States and Sweden, and Norway, and Denmark, and in reference to the Indian

FIXING THE TIME FOR CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS. — Mr. HEATON (Rep., N. C.)—A bill to fix the time for election of Representatives and delegates to Congress in the States and Territories on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1872, and every second year thereafter.

Mr. SCOFFIELD (Rep., Penn.) moved to lay the bill on the table. Negative: Yeas, 49; Nays, 119. The bill was then passed, under suspension of the rules, by a vote of 119 to 49.

Petitions were presented, as follows:

Mr. HENKINS (Rep., N. Y.)—Of furniture manufacturers

Mr. MORGAN (Dem., Ohio)—Six petitions asking Con-

Mr. BANKS (Rep., Mass.) moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Mr. MAYNARD (Rep., Tenn.) introduced a joint resolution in reference to the sinking of the United States steamer Onedra by collision with the British steamer Bombya off the port of Yokohama, the Secretary of the Navy to order an investigation to be made into particulars, with a view to ascertain the responsibility for the collision and the consequent destruction of it, and to report the same to Congress.

Mr. SCHENCK (Rep., Ohio) suggested the modification of the resolution so as to make the investigation extend to the conduct of the captain of the Bombya. He was not at all certain that the Bombya was in fault in the collision, but he thought the conduct of the British

Mr. SCHENCK rose to move to go into Committee the Tariff bill, but yielded to

THE MUNICIPAL TROUBLES IN RICHMOND.

Mr. JACKSON asked Mr. Voss who offered a resolution citing that the orders and decrees of the United States Circuit Courts for Virginia are sought to be nullified the counter orders of the State Courts, and are forcibly resisted by certain pretended usurping persons, w have by force taken possession of the municipal offices of Richmond, under a State law that has been passed by the Legislature of this State, and that the said

Mr. SCHENCK said that as the resolution was going into delay, he must insist on the gentleman from Virginia withdrawing it.

Mr. PORTER accordingly withdrew the resolution.

The SPEAKER invited the House the report of the Virginia delegation to the United States and of himself on the arrangements to be made by both Houses in regard to the obsequies of Major-General George H. Thomas.

Mr. SCHENCK moved the adoption of the report which was agreed to.

The SPEAKER appointed the following Committee on the part of the House: Messrs. Logan, Garfield, Bland, and Mr. C. Wick. Randall and Stokes.

Mr. WOOD (Dem., N. Y.) moved to limit the reduction to the product of the sugar in Louisiana at 2 cents per pound. He read the amendment in the interest of the Louisiana and Texas sugar producers.

Mr. SCHENCK opposed the amendment, arguing the sugar produced in Louisiana were content before the war at a duty of three-fourths of a cent per pound, and should be contented now with a duty of two cents.

The amendment, and a general one on all the sugar items, offered by Mr. ALLISON, were discussed at considerable length by Messrs. ALLISON, SCHENCK, KELEY, SHELTON (La.), KEER, MAYNARD, and HOOPER.

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to manfully, so constantly, so persistently, season and out of season, in any attack made upon it, that the country had had much trouble in electing its great crime; but having got rid of it, a little too soon to start out in an attempt to reform the rest of the world indirectly, through a tax system especially. He thought it would be well for some gentleman to "farry a while in Jericho" till their at Slavery beards were grown, before they undertook to fight in that cause.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. GARFIELD (Rep., Wis. Ter.) moved to extend the two cents per pound tax on farm sugars not above No. 10, to ensure the same rate above No. 10.

The amendment was rejected.

After further discussion, the vote was taken on Mr. Sullivan's amendment, making the duty on raw sugar 24 cents per pound, and it was rejected.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Allison's amendment to make the clause read, "On all sugar not above No. Dutch standard in color, 24 cents per pound;" and it was rejected.

The Committee went on to the next item in the bill, clarified sugar 3 cents per pound.

Mr. MARSHALL (Dem., Ill.) remarked that one eighth and one quarter cent per pound paid the refiners for the cost of the raw sugar, and argued that to give the refiners this additional one per cent would throw the whole sugar importing trade into the hands of the refiners. He should therefore sustain the amendment offered by Mr. Allison.

Bishop James started to attend the funeral, but was overtaken on the route by a telegram which made plain to them they could not arrive in time. He understood there was no Bishop present at the funeral, as the Bishop of the Diocese of the United States of America, the Church to which Bishop Thompson's family belonged, had read an interesting letter from Dr. Logan, one of the physicians who attended the Bishop in his last illness, that gave an affecting statement of particulars attending the last moments of the dying Bishop. On motion by the Rev. Mr. Weed, the Rev. Messrs. Tweed, Roach, King, Taylor, and Harris were appointed a Committee to draw up suitable resolutions expressive of the sense of the

The meeting yesterday was the closing one of the organization for the past year. The two Conferences, New York, and the New York East, assemble to-morrow and will continue in session a week. The next week preachers' meeting will be suspended in consequence and the meetings will be resumed on next Monday week with a new organization. A committee was appointed to-morrow to make nominations of officers, and report at the next meeting.

SESSIONS—CHALLENGING SCENES—THE TV TAG INTERVIEW

The defense having declared ready for trial, Mr. G. Ham rose and said that he deemed it proper to call attention of his Honor to the rights and privileges of counsel for the defense in challenging jurors, and that he would use that privilege to its fullest extent; that he wished to have two triers appointed to judge whether jurors were competent to serve, as he thought that in case like that of his client, where so much publicity had been given, it was necessary to select with prudence.

Recorder Hackett answered that the District Attorney

Mr. Graham—Did you use the word "crime?"
Mr. Wycate—I did; I meant the shooting.
Mr. Graham—I hold, your Honor, that this man is
qualified. He used the word crime in relation to the
occurrence, and by that word shows that he has made
his mind directly against the prisoner. In a case like
this where identity will not be contested probably,
where the defense must rest on another basis, this jury
cannot serve.
The Attorney General—I think that a man who is
killing a crime is not disqualified to serve as a juror.
Recorder Hackett ruled that the challenge was not
sustained.

Q. Did you attend the same church he did? A. No, I know which church he attended, I can't tell.

Q. Do you know Dr. Frothingham? A. I do.

Q. Do you attend his church? A. I do sometimes.

Q. Did you ever hear of that blasphemous ceremony known as the Aster House farce? A. I have read of it.

Q. Were one of those who have upheld this proceeding? A. It is none of my business, and I don't stop to think about the business of others.

Q. Do you sympathize with Dr. Frothingham, or do you censure him? A. I don't know that Frothingham did anything wrong.

Q. Have you read the papers, and which? A. I have

impression of the evidence as elicited during the trial that most men try to excuse themselves from running the risk of having a man's death laid at their door, and that this man, nearly 60 years of age, had displayed more zeal to be put in the position of juror, which zeal could only be explained by dark, hidden motives.

Recorder Hackett (to the triers)—I charge you if you think that this man is biased one way or the other you must reject him, and if you think he is unbiased you must admit him, and the challenge is not sustained. I leave a fair way of judging, place yourself in McFarlan's position and decide whether, under the same circumstances, you would wish this man to decide whether

By the District Attorney—You say you have formed and expressed an opinion with regard to the guilt or innocence of this prisoner? A. Yes, Sir.

Q. An absolute opinion? A. Yes, Sir.

By Mr. Graham—On what have you formed your opinion? A. I have formed it from the newspapers I have read.

Q. Have you, as a general thing, read all that has appeared in the papers, or in any one of them, in reference to this particular case? A. I think I have.

Q. Your opinion is formed on the idea that those publications were true? A. Yes, Sir.

Q. Then your opinion is simply this, that assuming

The 10th juror called was Mr. Richard Brown, a furniture dealer, residing at No. 229 West Eleventh-st. He was called and sworn.

The next juror obtained was the 84th name called, J. August F. Clawson, a produce-dealer, residing at No. Bedford-st.

The 104th juror called was Mr. Samuel Beekman, a grocer, residing at No. 125 West Nineteenth-st. He is married and has a family. He was called and sworn, and expressed no opinion, and was therefore accepted and sworn.

The next 17 jurors called were either absent or were found incompetent.

The 121st juror called was John H. Hansen, a Chandler residing at No. 100 West 11th-st. He was called and sworn.

THE REYNOLDS MURDER CASE.

JUDGE INGRAHAM DENIES THE MOTION FOR STAY OF PROCEEDINGS.

The motion for stay of proceedings and writ of error, made on Saturday by Mr. Wm. F. Howe, the case of Jack Reynolds, convicted of the murder Mr. Wm. E. Townsend, and sentenced to be hanged Friday of this week, has been denied by Judge Ingraham.

tion, look as the matters not directly of the character of a crime, but of the law, and on the suggestion that the case was necessary to maintain the integrity of the law, the majority might well either withhold or subject as impertinent to the evidence on the part of the prisoner, as the further objection ceased, and no exception was taken. If the law would have been of no weight, and could not have any effect to avail the prisoner. No objection was taken to any part of the charge, and the court sustained without such objections to the Court could grant a new trial. The remark now referred to did not have any effect as was suggested by the counsel, because they had been instructed, even if they feel bound of the previous charge, and the Court would not be bound to do so. The further objection of the prisoner was sustained, and the case was of no effect, and the law was of no effect.

And the murder of Joseph G. Crane, C. G. A., escaped to
 it will be remembered from the latter, looking

erty, it will be remembered, from the jail in Jackson, Miss., and speedily and voluntarily came back again to the quarters and he seems to be as comfortable as possible in those quarters. A correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune* writes that he is "in good luck" and that he is "in a comfortable bed, books, writing material, rocking chair, and a spacious fire-place. Upon the table was displayed, in a variety of bottles, a fair assortment of liquors." Pretty soon in came all the late newspapers and another letter from his mother. He is "in good luck," he concludes, there is a call from "Miss Price, a leading actress," so that no prisoner appears ever to have been so luxuriously lodged since the Man in the Iron Mask. Rather different, this from Andersonville!

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Mr. McKEEFEE (Rep., Penn.) moved to lay the bill on the table. *Negative*: Yeas, 46; Nays, 119. The bill was then passed, under suspension of the rules, by a vote of 111 to 40.

Petitions were presented, as follows:

Mr. FROOKS (Dem., N.Y.)—Of furniture manufacturers in English and German, against a duty of 45 per cent on the value of such goods entering into furniture stores, which they claim would thereby injure the export trade as damaged, if not destroyed.

Mr. O'NEILL (Rep., Penn.)—Of citizens of Philadelphia in favor of the duties on steel, as recommended by the committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. MORGAN (Dem., Ohio)—Six petitions asking Con-

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